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A PATRIOTIC DAY.

Patriotic enthusiasm should prevail in Salt Lake City tomorrow and a rousing welcome should be given Washington Gardner, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, who will visit here on his tour of the country and will lecture in the tabernacle tomorrow evening.

Washington Gardner is the chief representative in the nation today of those men who fought from 1861 to 1865 to preserve the union and to free the slaves. He is the representative, therefore, of the most gigantic struggle in modern times for human freedom and national supremacy. The day should be marked by an outpouring of patriotism. Already the shadows of the great war have disappeared, its hatreds and its passions have rolled away like clouds, leaving the perfect day of a reunited nation. Soon all the men who took part in the epic struggle will have vanished from the earth and we shall have only their memory to remind us of the self-sacrifice and devotion necessary to save a nation and to make it strong and great.

The qualities which the soldiers possessed on both sides in that war will be required again, we know not how soon. The Spanish war touched but the shadows of patriotism. The civil war sounded its every depth. All that there is in love of country and devotion to the welfare of the human race is represented by the G. A. R. and particularly by Washington Gardner. It is part of his purpose in making his trip into every state in the union to kindle anew the flames of patriotism as well as to familiarize himself with the needs of his organization. His lecture at the tabernacle should be of peculiar interest in these times when the United States is facing so many grave questions of international import.

More and more of late years we have felt the pressure of the great powers across the seas. Spiritually the United States became a world power when the nation was founded for its message from that day until this has been potent wherever mankind has felt the inspiration of liberty. Politically the nation has been a world power only within recent years. Every year our political influence increases and brings with it new duties and obligations and new difficulties. Who shall say, therefore, that we shall not again be plunged into a conflict which will try the souls of patriots and test their courage and devotion as did the war of the states.

The children and the young men and women should be reminded as often as possible of those ideals for which their parents and grandparents fought and suffered from 1861 to 1865. The spirit of self-sacrifice has been always one of the noblest elements in our national life. It is true that we have prospered more than any other nation on earth, and that life in this country never has been as grinding upon the poor as it has been in the countries of Europe, but there have come times in this country when the men and women have been compelled to face death, poverty and affliction to preserve their ideals and to help the oppressed. No nation ever went to war as did the United States in 1861, almost solely for the purpose of freeing another country. Thousands of the best and noblest young men in the country died on the field of battle or in the camps of disease that an alien people might be able to throw off the fetters of an oppressor. Such is the lofty standard of idealism that has been set before our people not only by the leaders, but by the rank and file of our citizenship. And it is well that those ideals should be fostered from time to time by great patriotic demonstrations.

DEMONSTRATION TRAIN.

Reports from southern Utah indicate that the efforts of the Salt Lake Route and Utah Agricultural college in sending out a special demonstration train to the farmers are properly appreciated. The attendance is very gratifying, some of the farmers traveling a distance of more than fifty miles to be in attendance.

This is certainly a commendable movement and will result, we believe, in tremendous good to the communities visited. The railroad officials are actuated by a desire to see improved

methods of farming since the success and prosperity of the farmers make sure increased traffic for the road. The college officials in performing this work are in line with the duty placed upon them by the government and state. The people themselves are taking an unusual interest this year since the practical advice given on similar trips during former years has been put into practice and found effective. The experts on board the train are emphasizing the importance of better irrigation methods and encouraging the adoption of the silo on the farms.

There is now and always will be much more land than water in this state, and the chief concern of every citizen is to cover profitably the largest possible area. The actuating spirit of irrigation enterprise is, or should be, to make possible, happy homes for the many. Too long in this state the farmer who has produced the maximum yield per acre of land has been considered the ideal farmer. Now we have come to appreciate the fact that it is the farmer who produces the largest yield per acre-inch of water who is most entitled to our encomiums. The farmer who applies but five acre-inches of water and obtains a yield of thirty-eight bushels of wheat per acre is doing the state a far greater service than the farmer who applies fifty acre-inches and gets a yield of but forty-nine bushels per acre. The demonstration train experts are spreading the gospel of development and by charts, models, illustrations, etc., making certain that the lessons are understood.

By a more intelligent use of the waters already impounded or diverted, the irrigated area may be increased largely, perhaps doubled. The work of disseminating knowledge as to how this can be done is most important for the welfare of the state. These experts are teaching, too, that excessive use of irrigation water not only diminishes and injures crops, but that it is the greatest menace to the prosperity of irrigated regions. The use of the silo in dairying is also a very important question, especially since the introduction here of the alfalfa weevil. Corn can be grown in any of our mountain valleys and it matures sufficiently for the silo. Ensilage properly prepared makes available an excellent supplementary crop for alfalfa and enables the dairyman to carry on his work just as successfully during the winter months as in the summer time. There is no more important work going on in this state than that concerned with the development of our agricultural resources and the more efficient utilization of the advantages we possess.

NEW SYSTEM AT HAND.

It is probable that by the first of next month the boundaries of the reserve zones will have been defined, the regional banks located and the members of the board that is to inaugurate the new banking system be named. The number of regional banks to be established is still a matter of doubt. There is less interest in this phase of the situation, however, than the personnel of the board.

It is realized that the men who are to practically control the banks of the country and regulate the ebb and flow of the currency must have profound knowledge of existing conditions as well as a clear insight as to what is proposed by the new law. No doubt first-class men will be named, but just now there is absorbing interest in their selection. In banking and financial circles it is realized that the chairman of the board will occupy one of the most important positions within the gift of President Wilson. The man who performs the multifarious duties of this office well and faithfully will be entitled to the consideration of his fellow citizens.

It seems to be the general impression that the new currency law is going to fulfill expectations to a considerable extent. The opinion is unanimous that it is an improvement upon the old system. Nevertheless the change will not be accomplished without some misgivings. Only actual experience will set at rest these doubts, if they may be called such.

The state banks are not rushing into the new system for the very best of reasons. In some of the states they are prevented by law from buying stock in other financial institutions and cannot join until these laws are repealed. But even where the laws do not interfere there is no disposition on the part of the owners of state banks to become a part of the system until they are absolutely assured of the success of the plan. From the best figures obtainable the reserve association will include from 12,000 to 15,000 institutions, including the 7,500 national banks which had no choice in the matter. It is known that there are 8,000 state banks with a capital below the required maximum and there has been some guessing as to the fate of these institutions. The opinion of the New York financier follows: "What will become of these small banks? The best judgment is that the new reserve act will not affect them at all, for they have been brought into being by the immediate although small requirements of the communities they serve, and they are beyond competition in the transaction of their ordinary business. They have no reason to fear the operation of the law. On the contrary, its tendency toward liquidating assets will make it easier for them to conduct business. The one thing which they may regard with some apprehension is the possible enactment of the law establishing rural credit banks. Even these institutions could never take the place which the small country bank holds in its own community."

As the above may be regarded as an expert view it would seem that the little country banks instead of being put out of business will actually flourish un-

der the new order of things. Aside from the discussion of the personnel of the board, the number of regional banks and their location there has been much interest taken in the definition of "commercial paper." The authorities at Washington asked the views of leading bankers and the replies indicate that there is a wide difference of opinion.

The Philadelphia clearing house doubts the practicability of a return to former credit instruments such as drafts, notes and acceptances in place of the widely used book account and single name paper. New York bankers take the opposite view and ask that business be readjusted as soon as possible to the conditions created by the new law. The system will be put into operation within a very few weeks at most. Until sufficient time elapses for a thorough test it is useless to speculate upon the result. It is enough to know that the bankers are agreed that the business of the country will not suffer by the change and that there is every prospect of an industrial and trade revival the coming summer.

MORE WARSHIPS.

Only a few months ago Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the British admiralty, awakened responsive echoes all over the world by proposing a "naval holiday," even the German statesmen commending the idea, while expressing doubt as to its practicability. It was a beautiful dream, pleasing while it lasted. Now the civilized world is back in the old rut again, and instead of enjoying a naval holiday the nations are straining themselves to the utmost to build monster war vessels.

The British naval estimates for the fiscal year amount to \$687,000,000, an increase of \$13,700,000 over last year. The new construction programme provides for four battleships, four light cruisers and twelve destroyers. Germany, Japan, France and the other great powers are building as many warships as they can afford, and even the United States will make some additions to its fleet.

There does not appear to be much ground for hope that the hundreds of millions of dollars expended in preparations for war can be diverted into other channels, such as irrigating the arid lands, draining the swamps and building roads in the United States. This country would undoubtedly be willing to cease building battleships if a general agreement to that effect could be reached. Under the existing circumstances, however, Uncle Sam will be compelled to furnish the money for keeping his fleet abreast of the times.

Just how long the European nations can go on building warships without an explosion on the part of the taxpayers cannot be foretold. Economic conditions in Germany are such that the people must endure great hardships if the rivalry on the sea is to continue, while the army is kept on a war footing on land. The French people are not much better off and are going the Germans one better in the matter of preparing for the war which both countries think is inevitable whenever opportunity offers. If the danger of another Franco-German war could be eliminated tension all over the world would be relieved and a perpetual naval holiday would be possible. It was a sad day when Bismarck insisted upon adding Alsace-Lorraine to the German empire instead of accepting a cash indemnity.

PUT OUT OF BUSINESS.

The parcel post system has put the United States Express company out of business, the directors having unanimously voted to liquidate the affairs of the concern at the earliest possible moment. Earnings of the company have been steadily declining for some months and the recent order of the interstate commerce commission reducing express charges by sixteen per cent put the finishing touches on a well nigh intolerable situation. The decision to liquidate followed as a matter of course. Those familiar with the affairs of the company are confident that the shares will bring from \$80 to \$100 each and that the liquidation will be accomplished without jarring the financial world to any considerable extent.

The members of the Platt family, who were so long in active control of the company and whose management gave rise to the most bitter criticism, seem to have disposed of most of their holdings, the estate of the late E. H. Harriman being the chief stockholder at the present time.

The parcel post is working hardships in another direction, the star route mail carriers claiming they are being driven into bankruptcy because of being required to handle so many bulky packages without any increase in their compensation. These men would be justified in giving up their contracts unless the postoffice department should act quickly in the matter. Burleson has been a criminally slow coach in righting wrongs.

RECALL PAGE.

It was natural that there should be a demand for Ambassador Page's recall. Senator Chamberlain of Oregon gave expression to this demand in the senate yesterday, after reading cabled accounts of the ambassador's address before the Associated Chambers of Commerce in London. It is likely that Ambassador Page's inclination to garrulity is causing much irritation at the White house. Even though President Wilson coincides with the sentiments of the ambassador regarding the Monroe doctrine and the Panama canal tolls, he cannot but see that our envoy at the court of St. James does not possess the necessary

diplomatic virtues to entitle him to the post. A diplomat who cannot learn the value of silence is out of his sphere and should be retired to private life, or to some domestic office where the great white light of world politics does not shine upon him.

It must be a great temptation for an ambassador to "make good" as an orator and a wit at a notable public function such as the banquet of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. One can quite understand that he is eager to please both himself and his hearers. He is anxious to cement good feeling as well as to make himself appear interesting and brilliant. Almost any of us might succumb to such a strong temptation, and unfortunately Ambassador Page does not possess the stoic qualities which would constrain him to sacrifice his vanity on such occasions. To "set the table in a roar," he was willing to make light of most serious subjects and he betrayed himself into statements which have humiliated, grieved and angered the people of his own country.

If he must jest, let him jest at home. He is a publisher with all the facilities of book-making at his command, and his fellow citizens will be pleased to peruse any joke book which he may issue and perhaps they may laugh at it, but just at present they cannot see the humor of his remarks in London, and for fear that he may break out in disastrous jokes at any time, they will share with Senator Chamberlain the desire to have him recalled.

HIGH COST IN ROME.

High prices became so oppressive in the Roman Empire during the third century of the present era that Diocletian, the emperor, sought by sumptuary laws to regulate the wage of labor and the prices of commodities. Professor Abbott of Princeton in his book, "The Common People of Ancient Rome," gives some of the figures contained in Diocletian's edicts. A few of these figures, interpreted in modern terms, are as follows:

Barley, 7 1/2 cents a bushel; rye, 45 cents a bushel; oats, 25 cents a bushel; beans, 45 cents a bushel; salt, 7 1/2 cents a bushel; wine, by the quart, varied in price from 6 cents to 22 1/2 cents; oil, 18 cents to 30 1/2 cents a quart; honey, 15 cents to 30 1/2 cents a quart; meat per pound: Pork, 7 1/2 cents; beef, 9 cents; lamb, 7 1/2 cents; Butter, 9 1/2 cents a pound; oysters, 43 1/2 cents a hundred; fish, 4 1/2 cents to 14 1/2 cents a pound; cabbage, 1 1/2 cents a pound; turnips, 1 1/2 cents a pound; cucumbers, 1 1/2 cents a pound; shell green beans, 3 cents a quart; eggs, four, 7 cents; lentils, 1 1/2 cents for 1 1/2 quarts; grapes, 1 1/2 cents for 2 1/2 pounds; sheep's milk, 6 cents a quart.

The following wages were given with board and room:
Manual labor received 10 1/2 cents a day; bricklayers, joiners, carpenters, stonemasons, wagonmakers, shipbuilders, bakers, smiths, 21 1/2 cents a day; marble-workers, mosaic-workers, 28 cents a day; wall painters, received 32 1/2 cents a day; an artist who painted figures received 48 cents a day; driver for camel, ass or mule, 10 1/2 cents a day; cooper, 10 1/2 cents a day; for the amount of metal they worked up, 2 1/2 cents a pound; makers of statues, 24 cents a day; writers, 100 lines best writing, 10 1/2 cents; ordinary writing, 100 lines, 8 1/2 cents; but the writers had to furnish their own room and board. Teachers were paid per child per month, and no board went with these great salaries, 21 1/2 cents. Teachers of mathematics received a little better wage, 32 1/2 cents per month per pupil. Teachers of rhetoric were paid still better, \$1.09 per month per pupil. There were no fees for lawyers; they were paid by the piece. For presenting a case, \$1.09. In order to make the "law's delays" as little as possible, Diocletian fixed the fee of a lawyer who finished a case at \$4.25.

The prices of leather and skins of all kinds ranged from 7 cents a skin to \$4.25, for which latter price you could buy a lion or a leopard skin. Patricians paid 95 cents for a pair of shoes; senators, 45 cents; knights, 30 1/2 cents; women, 25 cents. The rates for transportation did not escape Diocletian's keen eye. Transportation for one person one mile, of a cent; rent of wagon for one mile, 5 cents; freight charges per wagon containing up to 1200 pounds per mile, 8 1/2 cents; freight charges per camel-load, 600 pounds, per mile, 3 1/2 cents; hay and straw, 3 pounds for .9 of a cent.

Thread, needles, materials for clothing, ready-to-wear clothing, and raw materials on all of these things Diocletian fixed the price. Genuine purple silk was \$652.20 a pound; purple wool, \$217.40 a pound. Fixed the price of gold at 50,000 denarii a pound.

It is scarcely necessary to say that inasmuch as Diocletian was unable to control production, distribution and consumption, his sumptuary laws proved ineffectual. When the Roman laborers found that it did not pay to raise barley, milk, honey, beef, pork, butter, cabbage, apples, grapes, etc., they stopped producing. When a teacher, a mechanic, a sculptor, a painter, or a writer found that his trade or profession did not pay he turned his hand to something else, and at length, when life in Rome became intolerable, thousands departed to seek a livelihood in other parts of Italy and in other countries.

The figures, however, are interesting because they show the relation between prices and wages in those days, as compared with prices and wages in this country today.

KOHLER'S CANDIDACY.

Fred Kohler, "the best chief of police in America," the "golden rule chief" of the city of Cleveland, has emerged from the retirement caused by being named as co-respondent in a divorce case and modestly asks his fellow citizens to elect him to the office of sheriff. Kohler claims that he has paid the penalty for his misdeeds in full and says that no further punishment should be exacted. According to his statement he will regard it as punishment if he is not elected sheriff, although it is difficult to see what greater claim he has to the office than that which is possessed by the other candidates. Defeat might take some of the conceit out of the "golden rule chief" who went astray.

COMMUNICATION.

Editor Tribune.—Being the representative of the orthodox Jews of Salt Lake City and serving as a rabbi of the Congregation Montefiore, I have had the op-

portunity to visit the Jewish colony at Guntun, which is located near Gunnison, Utah. Going south of Gunnison but a few miles, I noticed a number of small, low frame houses. Each was on a tract of about thirty or forty acres. Coming a little nearer I met many Jewish persons with tanned faces. I could easily recognize that they were not born and raised in America. However, in their dress they are not at all different from their neighbors who are located on the north side of them.

Observing a new house larger than the average size of their houses, I asked about it and was told that it was the school, which they had erected with their own hands. The school contains two large rooms, sufficient to accommodate sixty or more children. At present there are not more than thirty children who are now attending the school. A teacher from Gunnison comes by buggy every morning to teach the children, the state paying the salary. The day that I visited them they had also another guest, in the person of Mr. Klein, a professor from the state agricultural school, who came as a representative of the state to deliver two lectures to them on the subjects of cattle and hog raising.

The writer was invited to deliver a speech, which invitation he gladly accepted. I arrived at four o'clock, the school packed with men, women and children, and some from the farther farms continued to arrive, bringing their bread by the wagon. Mr. Klein called the meeting to order and spoke warmly about the hardships that they have had to pass through and of the difficulties they would meet in the future, but expressed his hope that by sufficient patience they would overcome every obstacle. The writer expressed antipathy and delight in seeing intelligent Jews return to the tilling of the soil, as did our ancestors in Jerusalem and earning their bread by the sweat of their brows. After wishing them success in their undertaking, I suggested that they come together once a week at least for their spiritual promotion and learn the American and Jewish histories, together with other subjects which they would find of interest. To this they enthusiastically agreed.

Mr. Brown, the president of the association, and Mr. M. Mekmed, who is a noted Jewish writer, both also farmers of the colony, also spoke. They said that although they are struggling very hard for a livelihood and have yet many difficulties to overcome, still they are satisfied to remain here and earn a poor living honestly, rather than to go into the swamps of the large cities.

Considering the colony in general, I would say that every Jew should be proud of it. There are in the colony three classes of settlers, who form a community of fifty families. The first class, there are about three years ago and are called the pioneers. They are now able to make a poor living from their crops. The second and third classes, who came there between one and two years ago, are not yet able to earn their livelihood from their crops, but are clearing up their grounds to try their best to make their brethren Jews feel as comfortable as possible. Respectfully yours,

SAMUEL BASKIN.

Miscellany

The Nation of New York makes some interesting editorial comments on the candidacy of J. H. Moyle, for United States senator. In one respect, however, the writer goes astray. He declares that a combination has already been made between the Democrats and Progressives to support Mr. Moyle. While such a combination is probable, it has not been effected. The Nation's editorial is as follows:

Most of the seventeen Republican senators whose terms expire on March

4 of next year were elected before a combination of the two parties occurred; the adoption of the seventeenth amendment and the formation of the Progressive party. Perhaps the most important thing in connection with the new party, a combination of Democrats and Progressives, is that it has been made against him. This candidate, J. H. Moyle, has twice been elected to the senate, for been the Democratic candidate for governor of Utah, although a Wilson man, is agreeable to the Progressive work of the new party, but the would have been regarded as the party, but recent happenings make one's denunciation of "deals" in his absence his followers are learning how to make them, as they clearly showed the other day at Albany in electing a Progressive for state treasurer. The spectacle of Progressive candidates meeting how to make them, as they clearly showed the other day at Albany in electing a Progressive for state treasurer. The spectacle of Progressive candidates meeting how to make them, as they clearly showed the other day at Albany in electing a Progressive for state treasurer.

If it be true that the restoration of a duty on sugar is being planned by Democratic leaders as a means of regaining the ground apparently lost through the sacrifice of revenue resulting from the present rates of the tariff, the decision may be wise. It was always of more than questionable prudence to sacrifice the \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 yielded by the sugar duties at a time when demands for federal funds were on the increase in so marked a way. This was not because the tariff on sugar was desirable in and of itself, but because it was probably a little felt a kind of exaction as any that was within the easy reach of the federal government. The administration will seek to retrace its steps in this or any other matter until considerably more than the subject is available and experience has shown precisely what will be the yield of the individual income tax, returns from which are now being gathered.—Journal of Commerce, New York.

European Soldiers' Poor Pay.

We get a glimpse of the way in which the great military powers maintain big armies at comparatively small expense from the debate in the French chamber of deputies over a proposal to raise the pay of the common soldiers. These now get about 1 cent a day. The proposal was to double this per diem, but the finance minister, though he favored it, did not dare to push it to a vote and it was withdrawn. The French military budget for 1913, which was drawn up before the recent expansion of the army was lowered, calls for a total of about \$192,000,000. This sum was to cover the cost of maintenance of an effective force of 646,000 officers and men. When a government hires men to become soldiers and sailors it has to offer wages which bear some relation to those of the labor market. When a government takes men for the army and navy it does not pretend to pay them wages. It only gives them enough small coin to prevent their pockets from being absolutely empty. American regulars are paid so well that many of them save money and deposit their savings with the government, which pays a good rate of interest. "Tommy Atkins" gets fair pay, too, but in Germany, France, Austria, Italy and Russia, neither soldier nor junior officer receives more than a paltry dole.—Boston Transcript.

An Instance.

Professor.—Give an instance of the fact that action and reaction are always equal.

Pretty Soph.—A woman calling always hopes the hostess will be out, just

as hard as the hostess hopes she won't call.—Life.

Discount.
Lady of the House.—Half the you wash are torn to pieces. Washerwoman.—Yes, mum; but a thing is torn in two or more pieces, I only charge 75 cents piece, mum.—New York Mail.

Really Helpful.
Mrs. Datus.—"Do you find your nassium work helpful?" Mrs. "Helpful" Why, this morning the first one to reach a bargain out of a bunch of 100 was Washington Star.

Scamps.
"She gets very little candy flowers these days." "How?" "Seems her three beaux got and formed a gentlemen's league."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Just So.
"African explorers have found a waiting ape." "Sort of a tangerine, eh?" City Journal.

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